

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JUNE 13, 1942

VOL. VI, No. 155—PUBLICATION 1754

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The War

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. MOLOTOV

[Released to the press by the White House June 11]

The People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. V. M. Molotov, following the invitation of the President of the United States of America, arrived in Washington on May 29 and was for some time the President's guest. This visit to Washington afforded an opportunity for a friendly exchange of views between the President and his advisers on the one hand and Mr. Molotov and his party on the other. Among those who participated in the conversations were: The Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Maxim Litvinoff; Mr. Harry Hopkins; the Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall; and the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, Admiral Ernest J. King. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, joined in subsequent conversations on non-military matters.

In the course of the conversations full understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942. In addition, the measures for increasing and speeding up the supplies of planes, tanks, and other kinds of war materials from the United States to the Soviet Union were discussed. Also discussed were the fundamental problems of cooperation of the Soviet Union and the United States in safeguarding peace and security to the freedom-loving peoples after the war. Both sides state with satisfaction the unity of their views on all these questions.

At the conclusion of the visit the President asked Mr. Molotov to inform Mr. Stalin on his behalf that he feels these conversations have been most useful in establishing a basis for fruitful and closer relations between the two governments in the pursuit of the common objectives of the United Nations.

MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Released to the press June 12]

An agreement between the Governments of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war was signed on June 11 by the Secretary of State and His Excellency Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador of the Soviet Union at Washington. The

provisions of the agreement are the same in all substantial respects as those of the agreement between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain signed on February 23, 1942¹ and the agreement between the United States and China signed on June 2, 1942.²

¹ *Bulletin* of February 28, 1942, p. 190.

² *Ibid.*, June 6, 1942, p. 507.

As in the case of the agreements with Great Britain and China, the agreement with the Soviet Union was negotiated under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, which provides for extending aid to any country whose defense is determined by the President to be vital to the defense of the United States.

The agreement signed on June 11 is an additional link in the chain of solidarity being forged by the United Nations in their twofold task of prosecuting the war against aggression to a successful conclusion and of creating a new and better world.

The agreement reaffirms this country's determination to continue to supply in ever-increasing amounts aid to the Soviet Union in the war against the common enemy. The agreement also provides for such reciprocal aid as the Soviet Union may be in a position to supply. But no matter how great this aid may prove to be it will be small in comparison with the magnificent contribution of the Soviet Union's armed forces to the defeat of the common enemy.

This agreement which adds the Soviet Union to the growing list of countries that have joined in a determination to take practical measures to create a better world hereafter, does not attempt to foresee or to define precise and detailed terms of settlement. It lays down broad principles that are designed to prevent any narrowly conceived settlement which might have disastrous effects on the economic welfare of our own people, the Soviet people, and the world generally.

Article VII of the agreement embodies firm assurances that the two Governments will collaborate to the fullest extent in promoting mutually advantageous economic relations by means of agreed action open to the participation of other like-minded countries. This article provides further that the ultimate settlement of lend-lease obligations to be reached between the United States and the Soviet Union shall be such as not to burden commerce but to expand production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods; to eliminate all forms of discrimination in international commerce and to reduce trade barriers; and, in general,

to contribute to the attainment of the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration of August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter.

Conversations between the two Governments will be undertaken at an early, convenient date with a view to working out the best means of attaining these objectives.

An exchange of notes between the Secretary of State and the Soviet Ambassador, also signed on June 11, confirms an understanding between the two Governments that this mutual-aid agreement replaces and renders inoperative the prior lend-lease arrangements between the two Governments.

The texts of the agreement¹ and of the exchange of notes are given below.

Text of Agreement

Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the bases of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as signatories of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration, known as the Atlantic Charter, made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the basic principles of which were adhered to by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on September 24, 1941;

And whereas the President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America;

¹ The text here printed conforms to the original.

And whereas the United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics aid in resisting aggression;

And whereas it is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace;

And whereas the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are mutually desirous of concluding now a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the United States of America or of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will continue to contribute to

the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will take such action or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by

the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the basic principles of which were adhered to by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on September 24, 1941.

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this eleventh day of June, 1942.

For the Government of the United States of America:

CORDELL HULL

*Secretary of State of the
United States of America*

For the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

MAXIM LITVINOFF

*Ambassador of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics at Washington*

*The Secretary of State to the Ambassador of
the Soviet Union*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 11, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

In connection with the signature on this date of the Agreement between our two Governments on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression, I have the honor to confirm our understanding that this Agreement replaces and renders inoperative the two prior arrangements on the same subject between our two Governments, the most recent of which was expressed in the exchange of communications between the President and Mr. Stalin dated respectively February 13, February 20, and February 23, 1942.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

*The Ambassador of the Soviet Union to the
Secretary of State*

JUNE 11, 1942.

EXCELLENCY:

In connection with the signature on this date of the Agreement between our two Governments on the Principles Applying to Mutual Aid in

the Prosecution of the War Against Aggression, I have the honor to confirm our understanding that this Agreement replaces and renders inoperative the two prior arrangements on the same subject between our two Governments, the most

recent of which was expressed in the exchange of communications between the President and Mr. Stalin dated respectively February 13, February 20, and February 23, 1942.

Accept [etc.]

MAXIM LITVINOFF

COMBINED PRODUCTION AND RESOURCES BOARD AND COMBINED FOOD BOARD, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

[Released to the press by the White House June 9]

The President announced on June 9 on behalf of himself and the Prime Minister of Great Britain the creation of a Combined Production and Resources Board and a Combined Food Board.

The general purpose of the two boards was announced with release of memoranda addressed by the President to Mr. Donald Nelson, who will act as the American representative on the Combined Production and Resources Board, and to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Claude Wickard, who will act as the American representative on the Combined Food Board.

The text of the memorandum to Mr. Nelson follows.

"In order to complete the organization needed for the most effective use of the combined resources of the United States and the United Kingdom for the prosecution of the war, there is hereby established a Combined Production and Resources Board.

"1. The Board shall consist of the Chairman of the War Production Board, representing the United States, and the Minister of Production, representing the United Kingdom.

"2. The Board shall:

"(a) Combine the production programs of the United States and the United Kingdom into a single integrated program, adjusted to the strategic requirements of the war, as indicated to the Board by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and to all relevant production factors. In this connection, the Board shall take account of the need for maximum utilization of the productive resources available to the United States, the

British Commonwealth of Nations, and the United Nations, the need to reduce demands on shipping to a minimum, and the essential needs of the civilian populations.

"(b) In close collaboration with the Combined Chiefs of Staff, assure the continuous adjustment of the combined production program to meet changing military requirements.

"3. To this end, the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Munitions Assignments Board shall keep the Combined Production and Resources Board currently informed concerning military requirements, and the Combined Production and Resources Board shall keep the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the Combined Munitions Assignments Board currently informed concerning the facts and possibilities of production.

"4. To facilitate continuous operation, the members of the Board shall each appoint a Deputy; and the Board shall form a combined staff. The Board shall arrange for such conferences among United States and United Kingdom personnel as it may from time to time deem necessary or appropriate to study particular production needs; and utilize the Joint War Production Staff in London, the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Joint Aircraft Committee, and other existing combined or national agencies for war production in such manner and to such extent as it shall deem necessary."

The text of the memorandum to Secretary Wickard follows.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and as President of the United

States, and acting jointly and in full accord with the Prime Minister of Great Britain, I hereby authorize, on the part of the Government of the United States, the creation of a joint Great Britain - United States board to be known as the Combined Food Board.

"In order to coordinate further the prosecution of the war effort by obtaining a planned and expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations, there is hereby established a Combined Food Board.

"The Board will be composed of the Secretary of Agriculture and of the Head of the British Food Mission who will represent and act under the instruction of the Minister of Food.

"The duties of the Board shall be:

"To consider, investigate, enquire into, and formulate plans with regard to any question in respect of which the Governments of the U.S.A. and the U.K. have, or may have, a common concern, relating to the supply, production, transportation, disposal, allocation or distribution, in or to any part of the world, of foods, agricultural materials from which foods are derived, and equipment and non-food materials ancillary to the production of such foods and agricultural materials, and to make recommendations to the Governments of the U.S.A. and the U.K. in respect of any such question.

"To work in collaboration with others of the United Nations toward the best utilization of their food resources, and, in collaboration with the interested nation or nations, to formulate plans and recommendations for the development, expansion, purchase, or other effective use of their food resources.

"The Board shall be entitled to receive from any Agency of the Government of the United States and any Department of the Government of the United Kingdom, any information available to such Agency or Department relating to any matter with regard to which the Board is competent to make recommendations to those Governments, and in principle, the entire food resources of Great Britain and the United States will be deemed to be in a common pool, about which the fullest information will be interchanged."

NAZI MASS TERRORIZATION IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Released to the press June 12]

Reports that Hitler has demolished the village of Lidice, slaughtered every male inhabitant thereof, incarcerated every woman in a concentration camp, and sent the children to institutions called forth the following statement by the Secretary of State:

"This latest example of mass terrorization through wanton butchery of hostages and brutal torture of innocent women and children has shocked and outraged humanity. Savage tribes at times followed such vile practices but quickly turned away from them as being so utterly inhuman and beastly as to be unworthy even of savages. I am not surprised that Hitler has revived this unspeakable relic of the darkest periods of history. His act is in thorough keeping with all that he represents."

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PERSONNEL

[Released to the press June 11]

The sailing of the S.S. *Gripsholm* with the Japanese officials and other nationals to be exchanged has been postponed for two reasons: first, the American Government has failed to receive from the Japanese Government the list of the American nationals to be exchanged out of China; second, the Japanese Government has refused safe conduct to the *Gripsholm* until June 16.

The persons will remain aboard the *Gripsholm* in New York waters in expectation of the receipt of the above-mentioned list from the Japanese Government. The ship will depart on a rearranged schedule on or about June 16.

UNITED NATIONS DAY

[Released to the press June 13]

The following representatives of the United Nations have been invited to the White House on Sunday afternoon, June 14, 1942, on the occasion of United Nations Day:

The Right Honorable the Viscount Halifax, The British Ambassador

Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, The Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

His Excellency Dr. T. V. Soong, The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs

Sir Owen Dixon, The Minister of Australia

Count Robert van der Straten-Ponthoz, The Belgian Ambassador

The Honorable Leighton McCarthy, The Minister of Canada

Señor Dr. Don Luis Fernandez, The Minister of Costa Rica

Señor Dr. Aurelio F. Concheso, The Ambassador of Cuba

Mr. Vladimir Hurban, The Minister of Czechoslovakia

Señor Dr. J. M. Troncoso, The Minister of the Dominican Republic

Señor Dr. Don Hector David Castro, The Minister of El Salvador

Mr. Philon A. Philon, Counselor of the Greek Legation

Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, The Minister of Guatemala

Mr. Fernand Dennis, The Minister of Haiti

Señor Dr. Don Julian R. Caceres, The Minister of Honduras

The Honorable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India

Mr. Hugues Le Gallais, The Minister of Luxembourg

Dr. A. Loudon, The Ambassador of the Netherlands

Air Commodore L. M. Isitt, Air Attaché of the New Zealand Legation

Señor Dr. Don León DeBayle, The Minister of Nicaragua

Mr. Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, The Ambassador of Norway

Señor Don Ernesto Jaén Guardia, The Ambassador of Panama

Mr. Jan Ciechanowski, The Ambassador of Poland

Mr. Ralph William Close, The Minister of the Union of South Africa

Mr. Constantin Fotitch, The Minister of Yugoslavia

Señor Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Nájera, The Ambassador of Mexico

The Honorable Manuel Quezon, The President of the Philippine Commonwealth

Australasia

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA

[Released to the press June 10]

The remarks of the newly appointed Minister of Australia, Sir Owen Dixon, K.C.M.G., upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence, follow:

"MR. PRESIDENT:

"It gives me great pleasure to hand to you today letters by which His Majesty the King accredits me as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington with the especial object of representing in the United States of America the interests of the Commonwealth of Australia. In tendering my letters of credence and also the letters of recall of the Right Honourable Richard Gardiner Casey, D.S.O., M.C., first Australian Minister at Washington, I bring with me sincere good wishes from His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia and from the Australian

people for your personal welfare and happiness and for the prosperity and fortune of the nation whose destinies you have guided for so long with such conspicuous courage and ability.

"It is now more than two years since the establishment of the Australian Legation at Washington. During this period the world has been shaken to its foundations as country after country, including the United States itself, has been compelled to take up arms in defence of its institutions and culture. My Government deeply appreciates the friendly advice and good counsel given to the Australian Minister at Washington during this time. Events have made increasingly evident the need for close consultation, without which my Government could not readily make known its own point of view or ascertain the point of view of the United States.

For this reason my Government received with great pleasure advice of the decision to establish in Washington the Pacific War Council. Just before the establishment of the Council the Commonwealth Government had sent to the United States on a special mission the Right Honourable Herbert V. Evatt, K.C., M.P., Minister of State for External Affairs and Attorney General. Dr. Evatt attended the first and later meetings of the Council before proceeding to England and was thus afforded the opportunity of expressing in person the views of the Australian Government. My Government is convinced that only through such personal contact and continual consultation between the representatives of allied countries can misunderstanding be avoided and plans be made for the most effective prosecution of the war.

"I need hardly assure you, Mr. President, that I myself shall do my utmost to extend and improve the friendly relationships which now exist between the United States and Australia. Australians are deeply grateful for the tangible interest in her welfare which has been shown by the Government of the United States. In this connection I need refer only to the brilliant and successful naval action fought recently in the Coral Sea, the courageous exploits of American airmen operating from Australia and New Guinea, and the presence in Australia of a substantial number of American forces whose bearing and efficiency have been an inspiration to all. In return, may I assure you that the Australian Government and the Australian people are determined to contribute to their utmost to the defeat of the enemy. By increasing—in every way they find possible—the war effort of Australia, they hope to give proof that this is their settled purpose."

The President's reply to the remarks of Sir Owen Dixon follows:

"MR. MINISTER:

"I am very happy to welcome you to Washington and to receive from your hands the letters which accredit you as His Majesty's Envoy

Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary with the special object of representing in the United States of America the interests of the Commonwealth of Australia.

"I greatly appreciate the friendly greetings and the earnest good wishes which you have brought from the Government and people of Australia. May I take this opportunity to reaffirm once again the feelings of warmest friendship of myself and of the American people for the people of Australia and of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations.

"The close bonds of blood and sentiment which unite our peoples are now drawn ever firmer by our common struggle against the forces of conquest and tyranny. We now stand as comrades in arms defending our common liberty and our existence as free peoples. We have walked through dark days together. We share the awful sacrifices of war. American fighting forces now stand guard in Australia side by side with the gallant Anzacs. The Australian people have taken these American soldiers into their homes as sons and brothers. The United States and Australia, along with other United Nations, have pledged themselves to contribute their full resources to the struggle and to press onward together until victory is complete. With faith in our high cause and with determination to overcome all obstacles ahead, we cannot fail.

"I have welcomed the special mission of the Right Honourable Herbert V. Evatt to Washington and London and the opportunity which it has afforded for the fullest consultation on all aspects of war policy. I am sure that these conversations have already borne fruitful results. The creation of the Pacific War Council in Washington now provides machinery for continued consultation through personal contact and for the pooling of all views on the conduct of the war.

"I hope your stay in Washington may be a pleasant one and I wish to assure you that the American Government will endeavor to help you in every way to carry out your duties as Minister."

American Republics

ARGENTINA: ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press June 9]

The translation of a telegram from the Acting President of the Argentine Republic, His Excellency Ramón S. Castillo, which has been received by the President of the United States, follows:

"BUENOS AIRES, May 27, 1942.

"It is a great pleasure for me to acknowledge the receipt of the friendly message whereby Your Excellency associated yourself with the celebration of our national holiday, which goes back to the common struggle which the American peoples carried on to obtain their freedom, in the great principles which today inspire their joint action.

RAMÓN S. CASTILLO"

Europe

GREAT BRITAIN: BIRTHDAY OF THE KING

[Released to the press June 11]

The President, on June 11, sent the following telegram to His Majesty George VI of Great Britain:

"Upon the occasion of the celebration of Your Majesty's birth it gives me great pleasure to extend my sincere good wishes for your health and happiness and for the continued well being of all of your people.

"At this time last year I took occasion to express to you the sympathy and admiration of the American people for the valiant defense of liberty in which the people of the British Empire were then, as now, so bravely engaged. Today the people of this nation are firmly joined

in spirit and in arms with the people of the British Empire and the people of all of the United Nations in the high resolve that freedom and justice shall be preserved and made secure.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT"

Cultural Relations

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF CUBAN PUBLISHER

[Released to the press June 12]

Dr. Pedro Cué, of Cuba, publisher of *El Mundo*, one of Habana's leading newspapers, and Señora de Cué will arrive in Washington on June 14. Dr. Cué, a former member of the Cuban Senate, will spend six weeks in this country as a guest of the Department of State. His paper, one of the leading dailies of Hispanic America, has for many years maintained an editorial policy of friendship with the United States and of inter-American cooperation. From the beginning of the present conflict it has continuously upheld the cause of the democracies.

While in this country Dr. Cué will be the guest of newspapers in various cities and will also visit the Schools of Journalism of Columbia, Harvard, Boston, Chicago, Northwestern, Missouri, and Texas Universities.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press June 13]

The following changes have occurred in the American Foreign Service since May 30, 1942:

Stephen E. Aguirre, of El Paso, Tex., Consul at Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico, has been assigned as Consul at Ciudad Juárez, Mexico.

Byron E. Blankinship, of New York, N. Y., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul of Career and has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

William F. Busser, of Philadelphia, Pa., Vice Consul now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at México, D. F., Mexico, and will serve in dual capacity.

William E. Dunn, of Sulphur Springs, Tex., Commercial Attaché at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Elbridge Durbrow, of San Francisco, Calif., formerly Second Secretary of Embassy at Rome, Italy, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

F. Russell Engdahl, of Spokane, Wash., formerly Consul at Shanghai, China, died on May 13, 1942.

Ernest E. Evans, of Rochester, N. Y., Consul at Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, has been

assigned as Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico.

Douglas N. Forman, Jr., of Somerville, Mass., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul of Career and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Bogotá, Colombia.

George P. Shaw, of San Diego, Calif., First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at México, D.F., Mexico, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Joseph S. Sparks, of Glendale, Calif., has been appointed Foreign Service Officer, Unclassified, Secretary in the Diplomatic Service, and Vice Consul of Career and has been assigned as Vice Consul at Habana, Cuba.

Orray Taft, Jr., of Santa Barbara, Calif., Vice Consul at Algiers, Algeria, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico.

George H. Winters, of Downs, Kans., Consul now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

Treaty Information

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention,
Revisions of Cairo, 1938

Turkey

According to notification no. 404 dated April 1, 1942 from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the notification of the approval by Turkey of the following Regulations and Protocols annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, signed at Madrid December 9, 1932, as revised at Cairo April 4 and 8, 1938, was received by the Bureau on March 17, 1942:

Telegraph Regulations and Final Protocol
Telephone Regulations and Final Protocol

General Radio Regulations and Final Protocol
Additional Radio Regulations, and Additional
Protocol

EXTRADITION

Treaty with Canada

On June 6, 1942 the President ratified the Extradition Treaty with Canada which was signed on April 29, 1942.

The treaty will enter into force, according to the provisions of article XIV, ten days after the exchange of ratifications. It will remain in force for a period of five years, and in case neither of the parties shall have given notice one year before the expiration of that period

of its intention to terminate the treaty, it shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which such notice of termination shall be given by either of the parties.

On the coming into force of this treaty it shall supersede all other existing treaties or conventions relating to extradition between the United States of America and Canada.

FINANCE

Taxation Convention with Canada

On June 4, 1942 the President ratified the Taxation Convention between the United States and Canada signed on March 4, 1942.

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Mutual-Aid Agreement with the Soviet Union

The text of an agreement between the Governments of the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed June 11, 1942, on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "The War".

COMMERCE

Duties and Other Import Restrictions in Connection with Trade Agreements

The text of a letter from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the application of duties and other import restrictions

proclaimed in connection with trade agreements entered into under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act, appeared in the *Bulletin* of June 6, 1942, page 524.

Legislation

Amending Section 24 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. S. Rept. 1475, 77th Cong., on H. R. 5870. 2 pp.

Amending the Nationality Act of 1940 To Preserve the Nationality of Citizens Residing Abroad. H. Rept. 2225, 77th Cong., on H. R. 7152. 3 pp.

Estimate of Appropriation for the Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs of the Office for Emergency Management, Fiscal Year 1943, of \$28,638,000: Communication from the President transmitting the estimate of appropriation. H. Doc. 773, 77th Cong. 2 pp.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic List, June 1942. Publication 1748. ii, 98 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

Inter-American Coffee Agreement: Supplementary Proclamation by the President of the United States of America, Issued February 27, 1942, Declaring That the Inter-American Coffee Agreement Signed at Washington November 28, 1940 Entered into Full Force among All the Signatory Countries on December 31, 1941. Treaty Series 979 (Supplementary to Treaty Series 970). 2 pp. 5¢.

